NWCA Field Operations Manual Training Packet

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference Sunday, April 25th, 2010



Demonstration and Training in the National Wetland Condition Assessment Field Protocols

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25, 2010 Denver, CO

Goal: Demonstrate the National Wetland Condition Assessment Field Protocols for State and Tribal partners.

Objectives

- 1. Provide participants with a sense of the level of effort and expertise needed to complete the NWCA field protocols.
- 2. Solicit technical and logistical feedback on the protocols

Training Agenda Overview:

7:45 am:	Convene at hotel lobby: Sign in, pay for lunch, and fill out waiver and
	emergency contact forms.

- 8:30 am: Board Buses. Mike Scozzafava provides NARS/NWCA background. Create small groups.
- 9:00 am: Arrive at Wetland Site
- 9:15 am: Assessment Area Primer (ALL PARTICIPANTS). **Brief** orientation of the standard AA. Detailed information will be provided at Station 1.
- 9:30 am: Begin **55 minute** rotating demonstration stations (SMALL GROUPS):
 - Station 1: Assessment Area and Buffer Characterization Protocols
 - Trainer(s): Elizabeth Riley (EPA), Gregg Serenbetz (EPA), Chris Faulkner (EPA)
 - Station 2: Vegetation Protocols
 - o Trainer(s): Teresa Magee (ORD), Joanna Lemly (CO NHP)
 - Station 3: Soils and Hydrology Protocols
 - o Trainer(s): Regina Poeske (EPA), Mary Anne Thiesing (EPA)
 - Station 4: USA RAM Protocols
 - o Trainer(s): Josh Collins (SFEI)

10:25 am: Break/ Change demonstration station

10:30 am: Rotating demonstration stations (SMALL GROUPS)

11:25 am: Break/ Change demonstration station

11:30 am: Rotating demonstration stations (SMALL GROUPS)

12:30 pm: Boxed Lunch (Provided)

1:30 pm: Rotating demonstration stations (SMALL GROUPS)

2:25 pm: Break/ Reconvene in large group

2:30 pm: "Hypothetical" discussion at 2nd site

3:00 pm: Reconvene for Questions and Comments

3:30 pm: Board Buses to Return to Hotel- fill out **Training Evaluation**



 County, \$t:
 Arapahoe, CO

 Latitude:
 39.62239

 Longitude:
 -104.83165

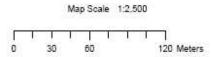
 Wetland Class:
 PSS

 Panel:
 Revisit

 Ownership:
 State Land

Name: Cherry Creek State Park

Denver Field Training Site A



Sample Point

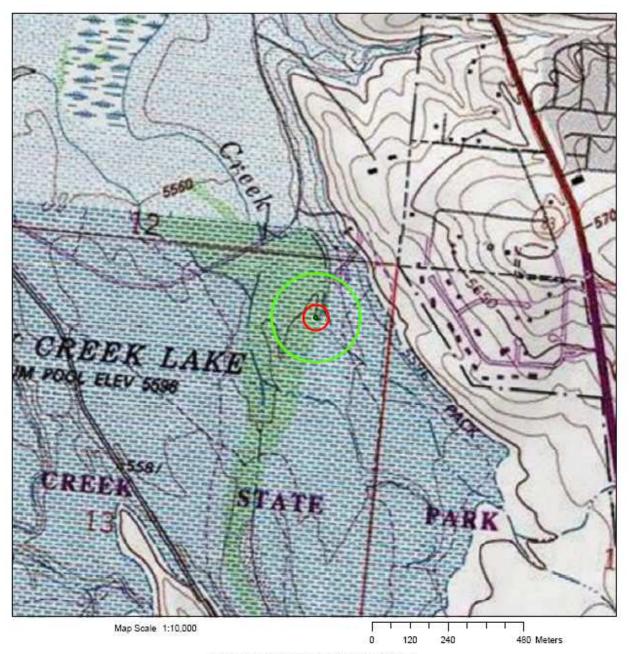
40 meter Assessment Area

100 meter Buffer

CherryCreekSP_NWI

Imagery information: Layer Title: World_Imagery Sources: ESRI, I-oubed, USDAFSA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping URL: http://services.arogisonline.com/arogis/services Projection: Albers
Central Meridian: -95.000000
Standard Parallel 1: 29.500000
Standard Parallel 2: 45.500000
Latitude Of Origin: 23.000000
Datum: D_North_American_1983





Denver Field Training Site A

Target Wetland Type: PSS
Era 2010 Classification: PSS
Era 2005 Classification: PSS
Era 2000 Classification: PSS

Predominant Surrounding Land Use within the Assessment Area and Buffer.

PEM 8% PSS 50% PFO 2% UB 40%

Imagery Information: Layer Title: World, Imagery Sources: ESRI, I-oubed, USDA FSA, USGS, AEX, GeoEye, Getmapping URL: http://services.arogisonline.com/arogis/services Projection: Albers Central_Meridian: -96.000000 Standard_Parallel_1: 29.500000 Standard_Parallel_2: 45.500000 Labtude_Of_Origin: 23.000000 Datum: D_North_American_1983





A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

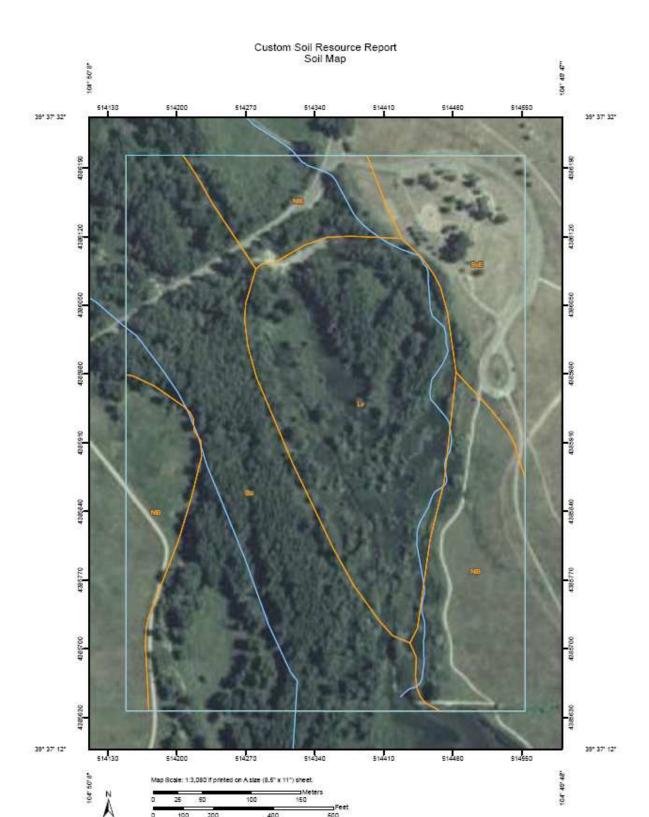
Custom Soil Resource Report for Arapahoe County, Colorado

NWCA Training Site



Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



MAP LEGEND MAP INFORMATION Area of Interest (AOI) O Very Stony Spot Map Scale: 1:3,080 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet. Area of Interest (AOI) The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000. Solls ▲ Other Soil Map Units Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map Special Line Features Special Point Features measurements. ?ට Gully Blowout . . . Short Steep Slope Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov Coordinate System: UTM Zone 13N NAD83 Borrow Pit Other ※ Clay Spot Political Features Closed Depression Cities This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below. ∠ Gravel Pit Water Features .. Gravelly Spot Oceans Soil Survey Area: Arapahoe County, Colorado Survey Area Data: Version 8, May 1, 2009 ∆ Landfill Streams and Canals Lava Flow Transportation Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 7/30/2005 +++ Rais Marsh or swamp interstate Highways ☆ Mine or Quarry The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were ✓ US Routes ompiled and digitized probably differs from the bankground imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident. Miscellaneous Water Major Roads Perennial Water Local Roads ✓ Rock Outcrop Sandy Spot Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip ø Spoil Area Stony Spot

Map Unit Legend

Arapahoe County, Colorado (CO005)				
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
BvE	Bresser-Truckton sandy loams, 5 to 20 percent slopes	6.6	11.7%	
Lv	Loamy alluvial land	14.5	25.6%	
NIB	Nunn loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	15.1	26.6%	
Su	Sandy alluvial land	20.5	36.1%	
Totals for Area of Interest		56.7	100.0%	

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments

on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An association is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Arapahoe County, Colorado

BvE-Bresser-Truckton sandy loams, 5 to 20 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 4,500 to 6,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Bresser and similar soils: 50 percent Truckton and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Bresser

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, stream terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Noncalcareous sandy alluvium and/or noncalcareous sandy eolian

deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent Available water capacity: Very high (about 13.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 6e

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam

5 to 16 inches: Sandy clay loam, clay loam

16 to 28 inches: Sandy loam, coarse sandy loam, gravelly sandy loam

28 to 60 inches: Loamy coarse sand, gravelly loamy sand

Description of Truckton

Setting

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 5 to 20 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water capacity: Low (about 5.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Ecological site: Sandy Foothill (R049BY210CO)

Typical profile

0 to 5 inches: Sandy loam 5 to 17 inches: Sandy loam 17 to 60 inches: Sandy loam

Minor Components

Ascalon

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Nunn

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Lv-Loamy alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 4,000 to 6,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 165 days

Map Unit Composition

Loamy alluvial land: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Loamy Alluvial Land

Setting

Landform: Flood plains, drainageways, streams

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Loamy alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)

Frequency of flooding: Occasional

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Gypsum, maximum content: 1 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 4.0 mmhos/cm)

Available water capacity: High (about 10.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Ecological site: Overflow (R067BY036CO)

Typical profile

0 to 6 inches: Loam

6 to 60 inches: Stratified loam to clay loam

Minor Components

Nunn

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Satanta

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Paleoterraces

NIB-Nunn loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 4,500 to 6,700 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 115 to 180 days

Map Unit Composition

Nunn and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Nunn

Setting

Landform: Streams, stream terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Eolian deposits

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr) Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm) Available water capacity: Very high (about 21.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 3c

Ecological site: Loamy Plains (R067BY002CO)

Typical profile

0 to 3 inches: Loam

3 to 22 inches: Clay loam, clay

22 to 60 inches: Sandy clay loam, fine sandy loam, sandy loam

Minor Components

Ft collins

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Heldt

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Beckton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Su-Sandy alluvial land

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 4,500 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 10 to 14 inches Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 110 to 160 days

Map Unit Composition

Sandy alluvial land: 95 percent Minor components: 5 percent

Description of Sandy Alluvial Land

Setting

Landform: Streams, drainageways Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy alluvium and/or loamy alluvium

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent Available water capacity: High (about 11.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6w

Typical profile

0 to 10 inches: Sand

10 to 60 inches: Fine sand, sand, loamy sand

Minor Components

Bresser

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapters 3 and 4 Training Packet

Assessment Area and Buffer

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

3.4 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Data forms and reference cards

Site packet with maps with POINT marked, directions to the POINT, access information GPS loaded with coordinates for the POINT, manual, extra battery pack Compass

Laser rangefinder with extra batteries (optional, but desirable)

Surveyor's flagging tape to mark the POINT and boundaries of the assessment area Indelible markers to write on flagging

Metallic balloon or aluminum foil to use as reflective surface for sighting

Pole for attaching balloon or foil for sighting

String for tying balloon or foil to a pole or woody vegetation

50-m or 100-m measuring tape with reel for situations where range finder does not work

Reviewed by (initials):	

Page 1 of 2

FURINI AA-1: A55E	SOMENI AKEA ESTABLISHMENT
Site Name:	Date://2011
Site ID #: NWCA11	Team:
	Yes Proceed to question 2 No Document the reasons below and follow DINT in the NWCA Site Evaluation Guidelines.
	INT? • Yes Proceed to "AA Layout Used" • No Document the reasons below and in the NWCA Site Evaluation Guidelines.
AA Layout Used (check one): Standard Layout Altern	nate Layout 2a Alternate Layout 3
Alternate Layout 1 Altern	·
Location of Center of AA (check one)	<u>:</u>
The POINT is the center	
The POINT is not the center; the co	pordinates of the center are:
Latitude North:	
Longitude West:	·
Make sure that the GPS is set to reference	ee the NAD 83 geospatial data set.

FORM AA-1: ASSESSMENT AREA ESTABLISHMENT

	Site ID #: NWCA11		Date: /_	/2011
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SKETCH MAP

With a fine-point Sharpie or similar pen, draw the AA boundary on the aerial photo in the site packet and indicate the position of the AA center (if not the POINT) with a "star" and the vegetation plots with a "V." Include the annotated photo with this form.

Use the space below for developing a plan for establishing the AA. Update in the field. Include the AA boundary, location of POINT, AA center, and a north arrow. Provide the dimensions of the AA and bearings and distances needed to set up the type of AA layout appropriate to the site. Indicate the positions of the vegetation plots by squares with plot numbers. If appropriate, note nature and direction of environmental gradients, water bodies, major vegetation patches, and other prominent features of the site and surrounding area.



Reviewed by (initials):		

Page 1 of 2

Site Name:	Date:/2011
Site ID #: NWCA11	Team:
	Wetland Type
FWS Status and Trends Class	s – Check predominant type:
Check predominant subc Palustrine Aquatic Bec Pond – Aquaculture (Pund – Agriculture (Pund – Natural (Pund – Pond – Urban (Pund – Pond – Human – Depression Closed – Human – Depression Open – Human – Depression Open – Human – Depression Open – Human – Plats Mineral Soil – Fats Organic Soil	Shrub/Forested (E2SS) I) SS) rently in crop production) (Pf) Bottom/Aquatic Bed (PUBPAB) Islass: If (PAB) PUBa) JBf) Check type: an Excavated and Impounded an Excavated and Impounded and Excavated and Impounded and Excavated and Impounded and Impoun
using other wetland classificatio	(1 st or 2 nd order stream) (3 rd order or higher stream) Systems: Complete to document the dominant wetland type on systems, e.g., a state classification system.
	Wetland Class:
System:	Wetland Class:

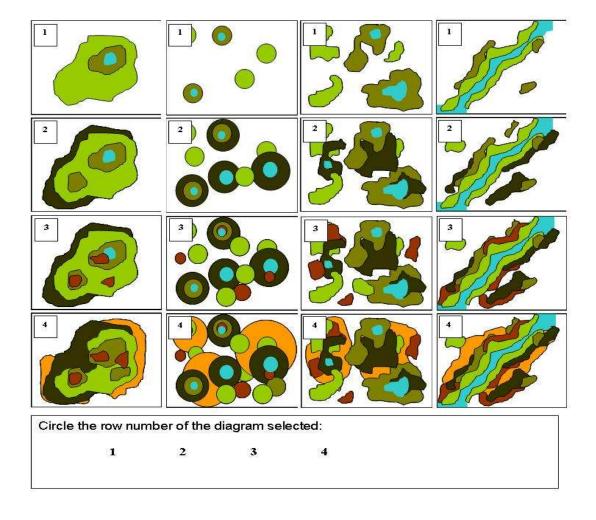
Reviewed	hv (in	itials).	

Page 2 of 2

FORM AA-2: ASSESSMENT AREA CHARACTERIZATION

Site Name:	D	ate: /	/2011

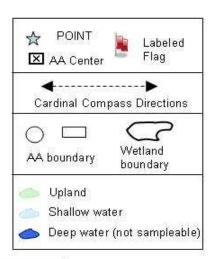
Select the diagram that most closely resembles the situation in the AA from the matrix below of alternative mosaics representing different patch diversity and interspersion.¹

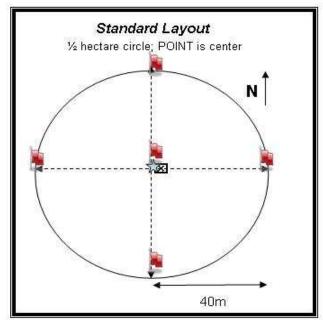


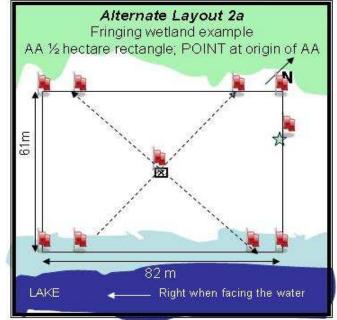
¹ From Collins, J. and Fennessy, M.S. in prep. USA Rapid Assessment Method.

Reference Card AA-1. Assessment Area Establishment - Side A

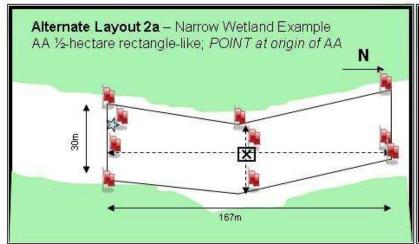
Key to Assessment Area (AA) Layo	uts
1a Sampleable area is ≥½ ha and can contain a circular plot with a diamete 2a POINT is the center of the sampleable area	Standard AA Layout
2b POINT is not the center of the sampleable area	Alternate AA Layout 1
1b Sampleable area is ≥½ ha and can contain a rectangular plot with a widt minimum of 20 m (with a length of 250 m) and maximum of 79.5 m (with	
3a POINT is at the origin of the AA	Alternate Layout 2a
3b POINT is not at the origin of the AA	Alternate Layout 2b
1c Sampleable area containing the POINT is < ½ ha but > 0.1ha	Alternate Layout 3
1d > 10% of the area within the AA Layout for the site is unsampleable area	
sufficient sampleable area within 60 m of the POINT	

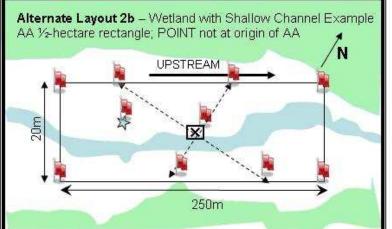


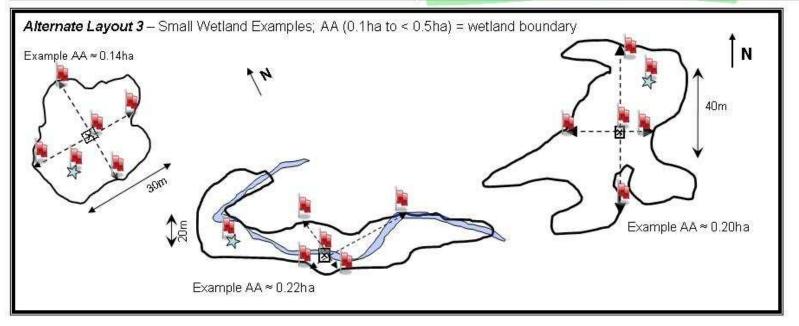




Reference Card AA-1 Assessment Area Establishment – Side B – More Examples of Layout Configurations







Reference Card AA-2. FWS Status and Trends Classes Included in the NWCA¹

Code	Subcod e	Full Name	Common Description	Technical Description ²
E2EM		Estuarine Intertidal Emergent	Salt marsh	Emergent wetlands in estuarine systems characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants.
E2SS		Estuarine Intertidal Scrub Shrub / Forested	Mangroves Other estuarine shrubs	Shrub wetlands in estuarine systems that are dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet (6 meters) tall. The species include true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that are small or stunted because of environmental conditions. Forested wetlands are characterized by woody vegetation that is 6 meters tall or taller.
PEM		Palustrine Emergent	Inland marshes Wet meadows	Emergent wetlands in palustrine systems characterized by erect, rooted, herbaceous hydrophytes, excluding mosses and lichens. This vegetation is present for most of the growing season in most years. These wetlands are usually dominated by perennial plants.
PSS		Palustrine Scrub Shrub	Shrub wetlands	Shrub wetlands in palustrine systems that are dominated by woody vegetation less than 20 feet (6 meters) tall. The species include true shrubs, young trees, and trees or shrubs that are small or stunted because of environmental conditions.
PFO		Palustrine Forested	Forested swamps	Forested wetlands in palustrine systems that are characterized by woody vegetation that is 6 meters tall or taller.
Pf		Palustrine Farmed	Farmed wetland	Farmed wetlands that meet the Cowardin et al. definition where the soil surface has been mechanically or physically altered for production of crops, but where hydrophytes will become reestablished if farming is discontinued.
PUBPAB		Palustrine Unconsolidated Bottom / Aquatic Bed	Ponds, aquatic beds	Aquatic beds are dominated by plants that grow principally on or below the surface of the water for most o
	PAB	Palustrine Aquatic Bed	Intertidal freshwater seagrass beds Pondweeds	the growing season in most years. Examples include seagrass beds, pondweeds (Potamogeton spp.), wild celery (Vallisneria americana), waterweed (Elodea spp.),
	PUBf	Pond – Agriculture	Farm ponds Drainage water ponds	and duckweed (Lemna spp.).
	PUBn	Pond - Natural	Bog lakes Vernal pools Kettles Beaver ponds Alligator holes	Unconsolidated bottom includes all wetlands with at least 25 percent cover of particles smaller than stones, and a vegetative cover less than 30 percent. Examples of unconsolidated substrates are: sand, mud, organic material, cobble gravel.
	PUBu	Pond - Urban	Aesthetic ponds Recreation ponds Golf course ponds Residential lakes Water retention ponds	The wetlands must also have the following four characteristics: (1) area less than 20 acres (8 ha); (2) an active wave formed or bedrock shoreline features are lacking; (3) water depth in the deepest part of a basin less than 6.6 feet (2 meters) at low water; and (4) salinity due to ocean derived salts less than 0.5 parts per thousand.

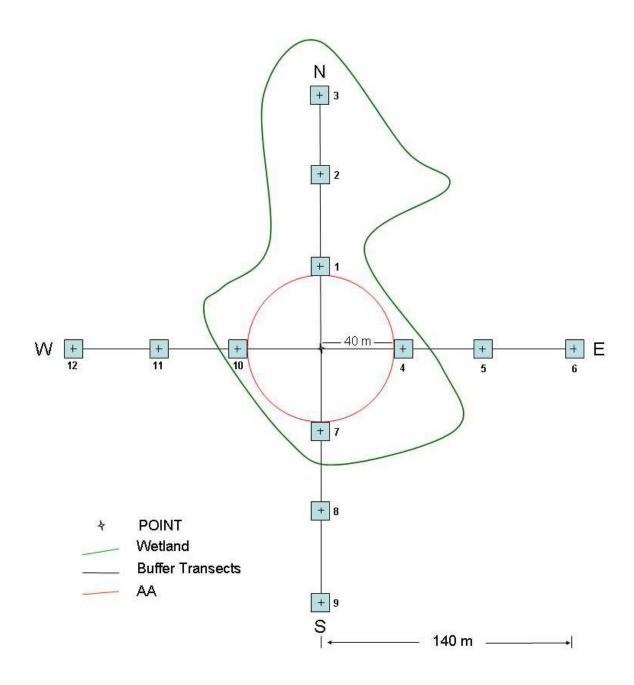
² Descriptions are taken from Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C (Dahl 2006)

Reference Card AA-2. Key to Hydrogeomorphic Classes³

	and is under the influence of tides	
	Salinity greater than 5 ppt	
	and is topographically flat and precipitation is a dominant sand is not topographically flat and precipitation is not a dominate in the contract of the contra	
	. Wetland has a mineral soil	
	and is associated with a nontidal stream channel, floodpla and is not associated with a nontidal stream channel, flood	
7.	 Stream is 1st or 2nd order. Stream is 3rd order or higher. Stream is constrained by a graminoid-dominated wetlar groundwater. 	Riverine Lower Perennial and supported primarily by
	and is fringing a lake or reservoir	
	0. Wetland inundation controlled by relatively natural hyd0. Wetland inundation controlled by dam releases	
	land is primarily supported by ground waterland is associated with a topographic depression	
	 Water source is ground water discharged to the surfact geologic feature, e.g., a confining layer Water source is ground water discharged at the toe-of 	Slope Stratographic
	ographic depression without surface water inlets, outlets or	
14. 14. 14.	Wetland is a naturally occurring feature of the landscape Wetland is impounded by human activitiesDepressio Wetland is excavated by human activitiesDepressio Wetland is excavated and impounded by human activitie Human Excavated and Impounded	n – Closed Human Impounded on – Closed Human Excavated
15. 15. 15.	Wetland is a naturally occurring feature of the landscape Wetland is impounded by human activitiesDepression Wetland is excavated by human activitiesDepression Wetland is excavated and impounded by human activities	on – Open Human Impounded ion – Open Human Excavated

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³ Adapted from Smith et al. 1995 and Brooks, 2008, and personal experience of M.E. Kentula, USEPA.



Buffer Assessment Layout

-3-

4.2 PROTOCOL CHECKLISTS AND SUMMARIES

Check equipment and supplies	
Use GPS, range finder, and 50m tape if necessary to measure the location	n of each buffer
sample plot as described in sections 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.1.2.	
Record coordinates of each sample plot, natural cover strata information, a on field forms B-1 and B-2 at each sample plot. Go through all forms at eaWhen all buffer sample plots are completed, review field forms for accuracy.	ch sample plot.
Totals columns and/or None boxes.	y and complete
4.3 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	
4.5 EQUIFIVIENT AND SUFFEIES	
The AB Team will need:	
GPS	
Field forms and clip board	
50 Meter tape	
Laser Rangefinder	
Compass to measure cardinal directions	
Binoculars	
Pin flag for temporary use	
Aerial photo for each site from the site characterization packet	

Team Initials:	B-1	Buffer Samp	le Pl	ot Coor	dinates	F	Reviewed
by: Site ID:		Date:/				Page _	of
Buffer Plot		u <mark>de North</mark> Yot – Decimal Degre			Long	itude We Plot – Dec	e st cimal Degrees)
1							
2							
3				*			
4				3			Ö
5				8			
6							
7				-			=======================================
8				2			<u>e</u>
9				\$			
50 Sept. 8			i	8			<u>.</u>
10				8			-
11				ž.			
12		and the state of t	1000000		,		
Buffer Natural Cover Strata							
Vegetation Strata: Canopy Type and Vegetative Cover at 12 Buffer Plots (circle one for each entry)			C = C	eciduous oniferous roadleaf Every one	green	2 = Mode 3 = Heav	nt se (<10%) rate (10-40%) y (40-75%) Heavy (> 75%)
1 Canopy Type	DCEN	2 Canopy Type	D C	ΕN	3 Canopy	Туре	DCEN
Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1	2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m Di	BH)	0 1 2 3 4
Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1	2 3 4	Small Tree (< 0.3 m D		0 1 2 3 4
Woody Shrubs (0.5m-5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4	Woody Shrubs (0.5m-5m), Saplings	0 1	2 3 4	Woody Sh (0.5m-5m)		0 1 2 3 4
Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	VVoody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1	2 3 4	Woody shr (<0.5m)	rubs	0 1 2 3 4
Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1	2 3 4	Non-wood Grasses, a		0 1 2 3 4
Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	10000000 N	2 3 4	Bare dirt, d	luff	0 1 2 3 4
Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	2002000	2 3 4	Bedrock		0 1 2 3 4
Water	0 1 2 3 4	Water	S	2 3 4	Water		0 1 2 3 4
Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1	2 3 4	Wetland V	egetation	0 1 2 3 4

-5-

Team Initials:		atural Cover S		nued) Reviewe Page	d by:
Vegetation Str Canopy Type and at 12 Buffer Plots	l Vegetative Cov		D = Deciduous C = Coniferous E = Broadleaf Ever N = None	0 = Absen 1 = Sparsi 2 = Moderi green 3 = Heavy	t e (<10%) ate (10-40%)
4 Canopy Type	DCEN	5 Canopy Type	DCEN	6 Canopy Type	DCEN
Big Trees (≻ 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4
Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH) Woody Shrubs (0.5m-	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH) Woody Shrubs (0.5m-	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH) Woody Shrubs (0.5m-	0 1 2 3 4
5m), Saplings	Second Secondary to	5m), Saplings	S	5m), Saplings	G ASSOCIATION TO SERVICE TO
Noody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4
Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	01234
Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4
Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4
/Vater	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4
Wetland Vegetation	01234	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4
7 Canopy Type	DCEN	8 Сапору Туре	DCEN	9 Canopy Type	DCEN
Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4
Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4
Woody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4	Woody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4	VVoody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4
/Voody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4
Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4
Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4
Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4
/Vater	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4
Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4
10 Canopy Type	DCEN	11 Canopy Type	DCEN	12 Canopy Type	DCEN
Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (≻ 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Big Trees (> 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4
Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4	Small Trees (< 0.3 m DBH)	0 1 2 3 4
Woody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4	Woody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4	Woody Shrubs (0.5m- 5m), Saplings	0 1 2 3 4
Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4	Woody shrubs (<0.5m)	0 1 2 3 4
Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4	Non-woody Herbs, Grasses, and Forbs	0 1 2 3 4
Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4	Bare dirt, duff	0 1 2 3 4
Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4	Bedrock	0 1 2 3 4
/Vater	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4	Water	0 1 2 3 4
Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4	Wetland Vegetation	0 1 2 3 4

Team Initials:			B-2 Buffer Stressors Form	ssors Form		Revi	Reviewed by:
Site ID:	Ŷ		Date:////			Page:	Of
Hydrology Stressors				Habitat/Vegetation S	Stressors		
STRESSOR	TALLY	Total	BUFFER PLOTS	STRESSOR	TALLY	Total	BUFFER PLOTS
Ditches, Channelization	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Forest Clear Cut	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Dike/Dam/Road/RR Bed (impede flow)	None	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Forest Selective Cut	None	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Water Level Control Structure	None	B)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Tree Plantation	None	D 3	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Excavation, Dredging	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Tree Canopy Herbivory (insect)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Fill/Spoil Banks	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Shrub Layer Browsed (wild or domestic)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Freshly deposited sediment (unvegetated)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Heavily-Grazed Grasses (overall <3 in.high)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Soil Loss/Root Exposure	None	ĵ.	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Recently Burned Forest Canopy	None	1	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Wall/Riprap	None	C (01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Recently Burned Grassland (blackened)	None	E	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Inlets, Outlets	None	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Herbicide/Defoliant Use	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Point source/Pipe (effluent or stormwater)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Mowing/Shrub Cutting	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Impervious surface input (sheetflow)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Trails	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Road - gravel	None	s	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Soil compaction (animal or human)	None	\$	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Road – two lane	None	1)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Offroad vehicle damage	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Road – four lane	None	,	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Soil erosion (from wind, water, or overuse)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Other (e.g., weir, drain tiles)	None	e. j	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Other	None	t)	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012

Team Initials:	37			Buffer Stress	ors F	Buffer Stressors Form (continued)			Reviewed by:
Site ID:				Date:/	_				Page: of
Agricultural and Rural Stressors	Rural S	tressors				Residential, Urban,	Residential, Urban, and Industrial Development	pment	
STRESSOR		TALLY	Total	BUFFER PLOTS		STRESSOR	TALLY	Total	BUFFER PLOTS
Pasture/ Hay	12	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Golf Course	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Range	12	None	g	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Lawn/Park	None	£) 8	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Row Crops	12	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	VIII.	Suburban Residential	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Fallow Field (recent- resting row crop field)		None	g	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	01	Parking Lot/Pavement	None	g v	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Fallow Field (old -grass, shrub, or tree regrowth)		None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Urban/Multifamily	None None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Nursery	14	None	ţ;	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Commercial/Industrial	None	Į:	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Dairy	14	None	E	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	01	Landfill	None	g) 1	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Orchard	14	None	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	01	Trash/Dumping	None	2	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Confined Animal Feeding	2000	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Gravel Pit	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Rural Residential	12	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Oil Field/Gas Wells	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Irrigation	14	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012		Mine (surface)	None		01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Targeted Alien	Species	(Presence/Abse	ence in B	Targeted Alien Species (Presence/Absence in Buffer Sample Plots)		SPECIES NOT FINAL			
Reed Canarygrass	None	07 08 09 010 011 012	05 06 011 012	Canada Thistle No	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Leafy Spurge	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
English Ivy	None	07 08 09 010 011 012	05 06 011 012	Musk Thistle No	None	07 08 09 010 011 012	Giant Reed	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012
Cheat Grass	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	05 06 011 012	Himalayan Blackberry No	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Common Burdock	None	07 08 09 010 011 012
Satt Cedar	None	07 08 09 010 011 012	05 06 011 012	Teasel No	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012	Russian Olive	None	01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 010 011 012

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapter 5 Training Packet

Vegetation

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

NWCA Vegetation Protocol Task Checklist

Page 1

1)	e-sampling and Plot Establishment Activities – Organize data forms and assemble Vegetation equipment (Section 5.1.1). Determine the Vegetation Plot Layout configuration and plot locations within the AA (Section 5.1.2, Reference Card V-1) .
3)	Establish the five Vegetation Plots (Section 5.1.3, Reference Card V-2, Side A).
Pre	eliminary and Continuous Data Collection Activities (Section 5.1.4.1) –
1)	Botanist/Ecologist makes all observations that require identification or cover estimation of individual plant species.
2)	Where convenient, the Botanist Assistant collects data on cover of vegetation strata, ground surface types, groups of non-vascular taxa, and count data for trees and snags.
3)	At other times, it will be more efficient for the Botanist/Ecologist and Botanist Assistant to work together with the Botanist Assistant recording data as the Botanist/Ecologist makes
1\	observations.
1)	Fill out all header information on all data forms and plant specimen labels during sampling.
2) 3)	List floras used as nomenclatural sources (Form V-1) at the NWCA Site being sampled. Follow procedures in Section 5.1.4.2 for assigning pseudonyms for unknown plant
۸\	species, and in Section 5.1.4.1 for assigning specimen tracking codes.
4)	Collect specimens for unknown plant species and five QA vouchers for known species as they or encountered or at the end of the sampling day (Section 5.1.4.1 and Section 5.2.1). Ensures all tracking information always remains with the specimens.
5)	Botanist Assistant compile a list of the scientific names or pseudonyms for shrub and
,	tree species on his/her clipboard for use in collecting shrub height and tree count data (Form V-4).
	ujor Data Collection Activities for each Veg Plot (Sections 5.1.4.2 – 5.1.4.8, Reference Cards V-
	Side A and V-3):Make presence observations for all vascular species occurring within the two corner
'/	quadrat nests (Section 5.1.4.2, Form V-2)).
2)	Identify, make cover estimates, and note the vertical stratum for all individual vascular
0/	plant species in each 100-m ² Veg Plot (Section 5.1.4. 4, Form V-2).
3) 4)	Make cover estimates for vegetation strata (Section 5.1.4.5, Form V-3a) Make cover estimates and collect associated occurrence data for non-vascular
7)	taxonomic groups (Sections 5.1.4.6, Form V-3a).
5)	Collect data on ground surface attributes (Section 5.1.4.7, Form V-3b).
6)	Estimate and record heights for shrubs by species (Section 5.1.4.8, Form V-4).
7)	Count snags (> 5cm dbh) by estimated diameter class; count trees (> 5cm dbh) by species and estimated diameter class (Section 5.1.4.8, Form V-4).
17	- station Character Action A.
<i>ve</i> ₈	getation Stressors Across the AA:Make sure data on Vegetation Stressors and Disturbance (Chapter 3, Form AA-3) has
٠,	heen collected across the AA

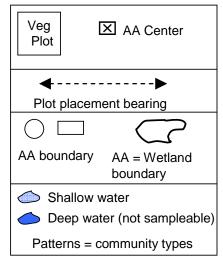
NWCA Vegetation Protocol Task Checklist

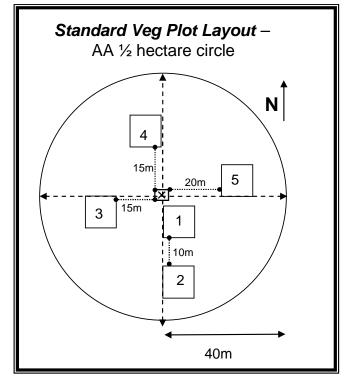
Page 2

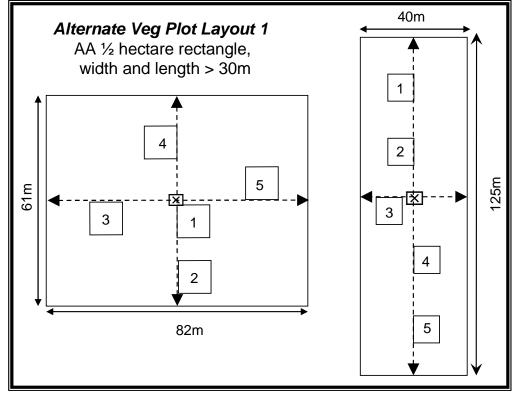
Fie	eld Day Wrap-Up Activities – At the Site:
1)	
2)	Review all Vegetation Data Forms:
	a)Botanist/Ecologist - Review Forms V-2 and V-4 for errors in species names and
	missing data. Make any needed corrections.
	b)Botanist Assistant – Review Forms V-1 and V-3 for missing data.
2)	c)Veg Team - If needed, return to Veg Plots of AA and collect any missing information.
3)	Collect and organize Veg equipment and samples for transport back to the vehicle.
4)	Botanist/Ecologist uses any time available after completion of vegetation sampling and plant specimen collection to key out unknown plant species. For unknowns confidently
-\	keyed to species, update pseudonyms to scientific names on Forms V-2 and V-4.
5)	Botanist Assistant removes all flagging and markers, unless the site will receive a repeat
٥,	sampling visit.
6)	If all Veg tasks at the AA are complete and AB Team is still working, assist them with
٦١	their remaining work or return to the vehicle to begin pressing plants.
7)	
	left behind. If leaving for the vehicle prior to the AB Team, carry selected AB Team
٥/	equipment and samples to the vehicle.
8)	
	research sites; employ ZERO TAXA TRANSPORT protocols (Chapter 2). Decontaminate equipment, shoes, clothing and person as thoroughly as possible before leaving the site.
	equipment, shoes, clothing and person as thoroughly as possible before leaving the site.
Fie	eld Day Wrap-Up Activities – At the Vehicle:
	Press plant specimens (see Section 5.2.2):
,	a)Plant specimens are pressed at the vehicle whenever possible. If this is not feasible
	due to safety issues of parking location or weather, then plants may be pressed upon
	arrival at the field lodging location at the end of the day.
	b)Pressing specimens might be facilitated by forming an assembly line of all four crew
	members (Veg + AB Team). Be sure to include the <i>specimen tracking code</i> on the
	newsprint for each specimen and on the Plant Specimen Label included with each
	specimen (see Sections 5.2.3 and 5.2.4). As each specimen is pressed, record its
۵)	specimen tracking information on the Form V-5– Specimen Tracking Code .
2)	Organize the completed forms into the data packet for the AA, and check to be sure
٥١	there is an ample supply of vegetation data forms to be used at the next AA.
3)	If the vehicle is some distance from the AA, again decontaminate equipment, shoes, clothing and person at the vehicle to prevent spread of potentially harmful organisms and
	invasive species between research sites. Employ ZERO TAXA TRANSPORT protocols
	(Chapter 2).
4)	Return all vegetation equipment and supplies to their standard locations in the vehicle.
4)	
Plc	ant Specimen Drying and Shipping (Sections 5.2.4 and 5.2.5):
1)	Deliver the full presses to the home base where they can be completely dried (Section
٠,	5.2.4). Pick up empty presses for next field trip.
2)	Once plant specimens are dry, carefully pack them, being certain to include tracking
-,	labels and forms, then ship to designated herbarium/herbaria.
3)	If Botanist/Ecologist is involved during non-field days or post-field season in plant
,	specimen identification and data form or spreadsheet update with correcting pseudonyms to
	scientific names follow the procedures outlined in the NWCA-FOM

Reference Card V-1, Side A. Rules for Veg Plot Placement and Examples of Plot Layout Configurations

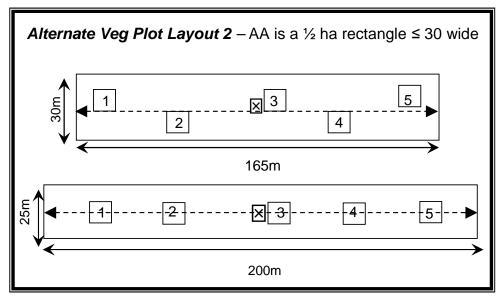
Rules for Veg Plot Placement within the Assessment Area (AA)	Veg
1a AA is ½ ha in area 2	Plot
2a AA is a circle	◀
3a AA has width and length > 30m	Plot plac
3b AA is ≤ 30m wide	
1b AA < ½ ha, but > 0.1ha; a polygon equaling wetland boundary	AA bounda
1c Obstacles prevent placement of plots in designated locations in AA (deep water; wide, deep channels; cliffs, other physical barriers, etc.)	
	Deep
Examples (scales vary) of Veg Plot Layout Configurations – below and next page	Patterne

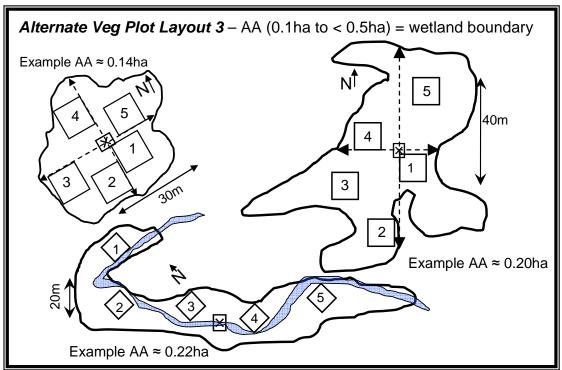


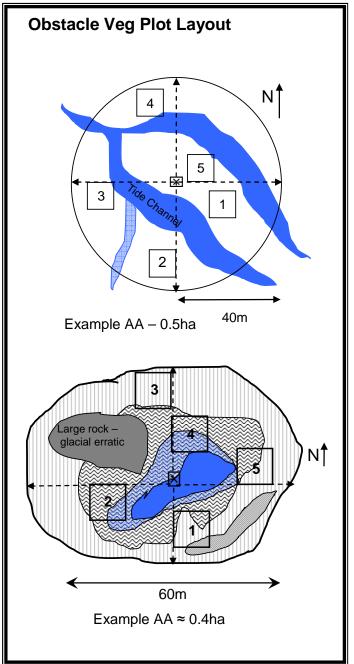




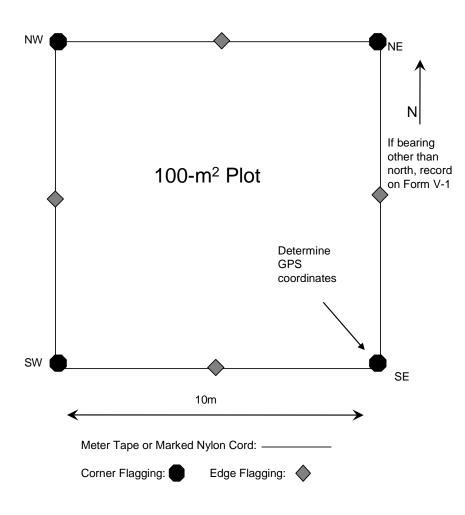
Reference Card V-1, Side B. Examples of Plot Layout Configurations continued







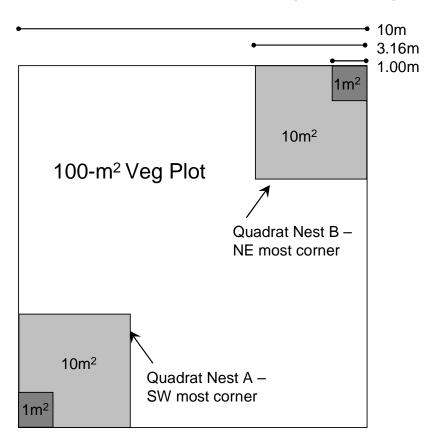
Reference Card V-2. Side A – Vegetation Plot Establishment



Setting up the Veg Plot

- 1. Record the GPS coordinates (decimal degrees of latitude and longitude) for the SE most corner of the each plot in the GPS Coordinates section of Form V-1.
- Demarcate the outside edges of each Veg Plot with meter tapes or marked durable (e.g., nylon) ropes or cords. Pin these lines in place using tent stakes, U-shaped pins, or surveyor's pins. Mark corners and mid-points of each side of the plot with different colored flagging or pin flags, e.g., fluorescent pink or red for corners, blue for mid-points of the plot edges.
- Place a pin flag (e.g., red) at one corner of the Veg Plot, and stretch the meter tape or marked cord 5m along the appropriate compass bearing and place an edge pin flag (e.g., blue).
 Continue 5m to the second corner of the plot and place another corner pin flag.
- 4. At the second corner make a 90 degree turn and follow the compass bearing to the third corner. Stretch the tape or marked cord 5m, place an edge pin flag, continue 5m to the third corner and place a corner pin flag.
- Continue this procedure once more from the third to the fourth corner.
- For situations with shallow standing water, the tape or marked cord may be anchored at the corners and allowed to float on the water surface.
- 7. If the vegetation is too dense with shrubs or trees to lay the tape or marked cord in a straight line, use pin flags or other flagging at the corners and 5m marks along each edge of the plot and tie additional flagging to shrubs and trees at intervals so that the outline of the plot is clearly visible.
- 8. When stretching tapes or lines along a compass bearing, there will occasionally be some drift related to obstacles and slope, so the plot edges may not be perfectly straight. Some drift is acceptable, but try to keep the Veg Plot relatively square and constant in area.

Reference Card V-2. Side B – Veg Plot Configuration and Data Collection Summary.



Establishing Quadrat Nests:

____ Outside edges of quadrats: Formed by the meter tape or marked cords defining boundary of the 100-m² Veg Plot

____Inside edges of 10-m² quadrat. two 3.16 m PVC poles with decimeter points marked in red (poles may break down to shorter lengths for easy of carrying)

___Inside edges of 1-m² quadrat frame: two 1m PVC poles with decimeter points marked in red, poles can be joined with an elbow joint in the field

Species Presence Data in 1-m² and 10-m² quadrats

- Collect species presence data in nested quadrats (1-m² and 10-m² at SW (Nest A) and NE (Nest B) most Veg Plot corners) of 100-m² Veg Plot.
- For each species present in the SW or NE Nest, record the smallest quadrat in which it occurs (1-m² or 10-m²) on Form V-2.

Data to Collect in 100-m² Veg Plot

- Individual vascular plant species Estimate cover for each species and record the <u>primary stratum</u> in which it occurs; Form V-2. For <u>tree species</u>, <u>only</u>: if a tree species occurs in multiple strata, estimate its cover for each stratum in which it occurs (e.g., ground layer, shrub layer, tree layer).
- Vertical strata Estimate total cover of each vertical stratum (canopy tree, tree, tall shrub, shrub, ground/herb, submerged aquatic vegetation, and floating aquatic vegetation layers);
 Form V-3a.
- 3. Estimate cover of *non-vascular groups* (bryophytes, ground lichens, and macroalgae); **Form V-3a**.
- 4. Collect data for ground surface attributes; Form V-3b
- Shrubs Estimate average height of clumps or patches for each species; Form V-4
- Trees Count stems for individuals > 5 cm diameter breast height (dbh) by diameter class (5-10, 10-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-100, and > 100 cm) by species; Form V-4.
- Standing dead trees and snags Count total number of stems > 5 cm dbh by diameter class (5-10, 10-25, 26-50, 51-75, 76-100, and > 100 cm); Form V-4..

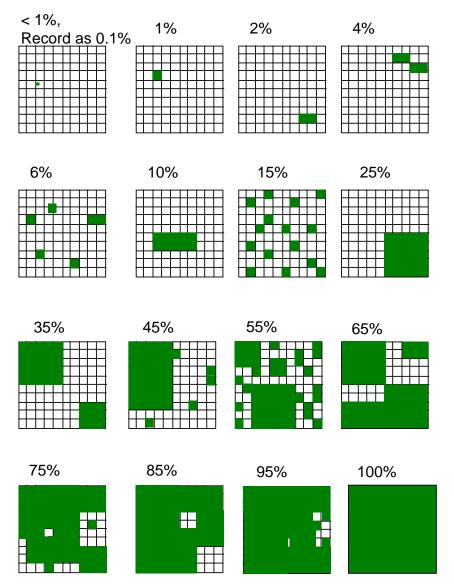
Plant Specimen Collection and Tracking

- Collect unknown species
- 2. Randomly select and collect QA specimens
- 3. Complete specimen labels, press plants, and record plant specimen tracking information on **Form V-5.**

Reference Card V-3. Cover Estimation Procedures

Estimating Cover in 100 m² Veg Plots

- Cover estimates for various entities (individual plant species, vegetation strata, non-vascular taxonomic groups, and ground surface attributes) are made in all five 100-m² Veg Plots in an AA.
- 2. See Sections 5.1.4.3 5.1.4.7 of the NWCA Field Operations Manual for detailed cover estimation procedures. Cover data are recorded on Forms V-2a and b and V-3a and b.
- Cover determinations for a particular entity of interest (species, taxonomic group, or vegetation stratum) are made by estimating the percentage of ground space in a 100-m² Veg Plot overlain by the canopies of all individuals or patches of that entity.
- 4. Cover values may range from 0 to 100% for a particular individual species or entity. Because species, vegetation strata, or taxonomic groups may overlie one another vertically, the combined cover for different species or entities may often exceed 100%.
- 5. Estimate cover directly as the percentage (0 to 100%) of the plot area covered by the species or vegetation group under consideration. Cover may be estimated in 1% increments, however, do not deliberate excessively over values for cover estimates. For values < 1%, record 0.1%
- The figure to the right illustrates some examples of different levels of percent cover across 100-m² Veg Plots.



Examples of Percent Cover Estimates. Each large square = a $100 \text{ m}^2 \text{ Veg}$ Plot, grid squares = $1 \text{ m}^2 = 1\%$ cover in a Veg Plot, shaded areas represent cover of an individual species, a vegetation stratum, or of a non-vascular species group.

Placeholder for Reference Card '	V-3, Side B: Pseudonyn	n Assignment, and Pl	ant Specimen Collection	n, Drying and Shipping

5.4 EQUIPMENT LIST, DATA FORMS, SPECIMEN LABELS

The equipment lists, data forms, specimen labels, and vegetation checklist needed for Vegetation sampling are summarized in the table below. Individual forms are presented on the pages following this table.

Vegetation Data Form, Check Lists, and Labels	Number Needed Per AA
Vegetation Equipment and Supply Checklist	1 checklist
Form V-1 – Vegetation Plot Establishment	1 form
Form V-2 (a and b) – Species Presence and Cover	5 sets of forms - 1 set per Veg Plot (number of V-2b pages for a given plot depends on number of species present)
Form V-3 (a and b)— Vegetation Types and Ground Surface Attributes	1 form
Form V-4 (a and b) Shrub Heights, Snag and Tree Counts	5 set of forms – 1 set per Veg Plot (number of V-4b pages depends on number of tree species)
Form V-5 – Plant Specimen Tracking	1 form
Plant SpecimenTracking Tag	Small tag included in the collection bag for an individual plant specimen, number/AA varies based on number of specimens collected
Plant Specimen Label	1 form per plant specimen, number/AA varies based on number of specimens collected
Plant Shipping Label	1 label
Checklist of Vegetation Sampling Tasks	1 checklist

Note that the forms presented in this section are draft versions. The Information Management Team is working refining the forms for ease of use in the field and to make them scanable for data entry.

VEGETATION EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY CHECKLIST

Protocols, forms, checklists, supplies This equipment checklist Vegetation protocol checklist Reference Cards V-1, V-2 and V Available plant species lists pertinent to the site and/or regions (wetland species, alien species, threatened and endangered species) Data Forms on waterproof paper: (see Section 5.4 for number of each needed) Form V-1 – Vegetation Plot Establishment Form V-2a and V-2b – Species Presence and Cover Form V-3a and V-3b – Vegetation Types and Ground Surface Attributes Form V-4a and V-4b – Shrub Heights, Snag and Tree Counts Form V-5 – Plant Specimen Tracking Waterproof field notebook 2 covered clip boards, with storage for completed forms Sharpies, regular pencils, mechanical pencils, extra leads Plant identification in the field or vehicle Regional floras 2 10X hand lenses Dissecting tools (e.g., single edge razor blades, forceps, and dissecting needles) 6 cm ruler for measuring plant parts during field keying	Plot establishment and data collection continued 40 to 50 pin flags (recommend two bright colors with1/2 of pins in each color) and pouch for carrying Bright colored flagging in 2 colors Inside edges of 10-m2 quadrat: two 3.16 m PVC poles with decimeter points marked in red ⁶ (poles may break down to two shorter lengths for easy of carrying, one segment/pole = 1m) Inside edges of 1-m2 quadrat frame: two 1m PVC poles (1m lengths from 3.16m segment pole) that can be connected with an elbow joint in the field Plant specimen collection, processing, and shipping Trowel for obtaining plant specimens with intact roots Clippers/pruners Twist-tie tags or flagging for marking unknown species that may be carried in small 'bouquets' for reference during sampling Gallon size zip-loc plastic bags and kitchen size white trash bags for collecting individual plant specimens White garbage bag for consolidating collection bags Ice chest (kept in vehicle)
Plot establishment and data collection1 set of 2-way radiosCompass	At least 2 large plant presses loaded with blotters, ventilators, and newsprint, compression straps, small envelopes for
GPS unit Laser rangefinder Reflector for sighting rangefinder on	loose plant parts (kept in vehicle)At least 2 extra complete plant presses (kept at base location to exchange for full presses)
Diameter measuring tape (cm) to calibrate investigators to make dbh estimates for trees (carry until calibrated, then leave in vehicle) Four 50m tapes ⁴ and/or eight 20m or sixteen10m lengths of strong, durable cord/rope ⁵ 30 tent stakes, U-shaped pins, or surveyors' pins for securing meter tapes and/or ropes	 Plant Specimen Tracking Tags (Section 5.4) Plant Specimen Labels (Section 5.4) Plant specimen folders and shipping boxes for shipping plant specimens to herbaria for identification
⁴ Carry at least one tape in case conditions limit use of GPS, range finder. ⁵ Durable cord (e.g., nylon)/rope in 10 or 20m lengths – with 5m points with blue tape, 10m points with red tape. Add equipment list, overview of plot establishment steps	PVC poles with decimeter marks can also be used as measuring sticks

 $^{^{\}rm 6}$ PVC poles with decimeter marks can also be used as measuring sticks

FORM V	-1 – VEGETATION PLOT ESTABLISHN	P	age 1					
Site ID: N	WCA11 State:		Veg Team ID					
			Botanist/Ecologist					
Sampling	Date://2011 Reviewed	By:	Botanist Assistant					
Vegetati configura	on Plot Layout - Check one (see Referentions):	ence Card V	nce Card V-1 for descriptions of plot layout					
□Stand	ard Veg Plot Layout (AA is a ½ ha circle)	☐Alternate Veg Plot Layout 3 (AA < ½ ha; a						
	nate Veg Plot Layout 1 (AA is a ½ ha , width and length > 30m)	polygon equal to wetland boundary)						
☐ Alternate Veg Plot Layout 2 (AA is a ½ ha rectangle ≤ 30 m wide)			LIObstacle Veg Plot Layout (Obstacles prevent placement of plots in systematic designated locations. Describe obstacles in notes.)					
Plot Pla	cement Bearings – Check one; if Othe	r, record s	hort and long axis bearings:					
☐ Cardinal directions (N, S, E, W) – Standard AA or AA with similar length and width ☐ Other – AA is a rectangle or polygon with length much greater than width: Long axis bearing Short axis bearing								
	ordinates (NAD 83, decimal degrees) fare other than cardinal directions, then note t							
Plot	Latitude North	Longitude	West	Bearing*				
Plot 1			·					
Plot 2			•					
Plot 3			•					
Plot 4			•					
Plot 5								
Primary	Flora:	Additional Flora/Field Guide:						
Add the I	ocations of the Veg Plots to the aerial pho	to annotate	ed during AA establishment, or if	no photo				

Add the locations of the Veg Plots to the aerial photo annotated during AA establishment, or if no photo is available to AA sketch map or Establishment Form (AA-1). Number Veg Plots 1 through 5 using guidelines on Reference Card V-1. If appropriate, note nature and direction of environmental gradients, water bodies, and major vegetation patches.

Form V-1 – VEGETATION PLOT ESTABLISHMENT F	ORM		Page 2				
Site ID: NWCA11	Sampling Date:	/	/2011				
Notes (If needed elaborate on reasons for plot layout selection and make notes about unique features of vegetation or environment):							
,							

FO	RM V-2	2a – SPECIES PRESEN	NCE AND COVER	PLOT	NUMBE	R		Pag	e 1 of
Site	D: NW	/CA11	State:		Veg Tea	m ID			_
					Botanist	/Ecologi	st		
Sar	npling D	vate:/	_/2011 Reviewed by:		Botanist	Assista	nt		
1. H 2. R 3 Sp 4. S 5. P 7. C nece appr 8. C	ows represented by the color of	primation: Fill out all header information: Fill out all header information: Fill out all header information: List binomial names or pset ecord the primary vegetation structured that occur in multiple strata, replata: For each species in a quance: Estimate cover for each special expeliminary estimates of the orkspace field. Combine prelimination is a quality assurance specimen is a quality assurance specimen.	nt species occurring in a plot. udonym for each plant species of atum in which each species occ eat the species name on the da drat nest (SW or NE), fill-in the s es (0 to 100%) observed for the cover for each species in each of nary estimates to obtain total occ ecies or QA specimen to be coll	observed in the curs by filling the form and estimallest quadentire 100-mof the four quiver for the spected fill-in to	in the apprestimate its drat size (1- n ² plot and ruarters of the pecies in the	opriate ver cover in e m² or 10-r ecord this e plot, rec e plot and	getation straturn ²) in which value in thording the record in the	ratum box. m in which h the spec e <i>Cover</i> d preliminar he Cover	For <i>tree</i> it occurs. ies occurs. ata field. If y values in the data field.
QA	Collect	Stratum (fill one)	Species Name or	Pseudony	ym	SW Nest	NE Nest	Cover	Workspace
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$				1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐		
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$,				10-m 🗖	10-m 1		
	ם כ	$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m²□	10-m²□		
	0.0	СТ Д, Т Д, S Д, LS Д,				1-m ² 🔲	1-m ² 🗖		
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m ² ☐	10-m ² ☐		
		$CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				1-m □	10-m ²		
_		CT□, T□, S□, LS□,				1-m ²	1-m ²		
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m²□	10-m²□		
		CT \square , T \square , S \square , LS \square ,				1-m ²	1-m ² 🗖		
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m²□			
		СТ \square , Т \square , S \square , LS \square ,				1-m ² 🗖	1-m ² 🗖		
_		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m²□	10-m²□		
		СТ \square , Т \square , S \square , LS \square ,				1-m ² 🔲	1-m ² 🗖		
		G□, SA□, FA□, LE□				10-m ²	10-m²□		
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$,				1-m ² 🗖	1-m ² 🗖		
		G□, SA□, FA□, LE□				10-m ² ☐	10-m ² ☐		
		$CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$							
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$,				10-m ² ☐	10-m ² ☐ 1-m ² ☐		
		$G\square$, $S\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $LS\square$				10-m ²	10-m ²		
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$,				1-m ²	1-m ²		
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				10-m²□	10-m²□		
		CT , T , S , LS ,				1-m ² 🔲	1-m ² 🗖		
		G□, SA□, FA□, LE□				10-m ² □	10-m²□		
		$CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$				1-m ² ☐	1-m² □		

CT - Canopy Tree - Tallest canopy trees, upper tree layer formed by mature tree crowns; T- Mid-Canopy Tree -Typically > 4m; mid-canopy trees not reaching the upper canopy; S - Tall Shrub - ~2 to 4m; tall shrubs, tree saplings; LS - Low Shrub - 0.5-2.0m woody; medium shrubs, tree seedlings; G - Ground - all herbaceous species (except aquatic) regardless of height, shrubs and tree seedlings < 0.5m; SA - Submerged Aquatic - Submerged aquatic vegetation (rooted in the sediment, most of plant cover is submerged or floating on water); FA - Floating Aquatic - Floating aquatic vegetation (not rooted in sediment); LE - Lianas and epiphytes

FO	RM V-2	b – SPECIES PRESEN	NCE AND COVER	PLOT NUMBER		Р	age	of	
Site ID: NWCA11 Veg Team ID Sampling Date://2011									
	Collect	Stratum (fill one)	Species Name or		SW Nest	NE Nest	Cover	Workspace	
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$, $G\Box$, $SA\Box$, $FA\Box$, $LE\Box$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐	1-m ² ☐ 10-m ² ☐			
		$CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$			1-m ² 10-m				
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$, $G\Box$, $SA\Box$, $FA\Box$, $LE\Box$			1-m ² 10-m	1-m ² 10-m			
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$, $G\Box$, $SA\Box$, $FA\Box$, $LE\Box$			1-m ² 10-m	1-m ² 10-m			
		$CT\Box$, $T\Box$, $S\Box$, $LS\Box$, $G\Box$, $SA\Box$, $FA\Box$, $LE\Box$			1-m ² 10-m ² 1-m ² 1	1-m ² 10-m ² 1-m ² 1			
		$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m²□			
		$G\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$, $G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		G , SA , FA , LS , LS , G , SA , FA , LS , L			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		G , SA , FA , LE C			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$ $CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$,			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$ $CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$,			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$ $CT\square$, $T\square$, $S\square$, $LS\square$,			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		G , SA , FA , LE C			10-m ² 1-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ²			
		$G\square$, $SA\square$, $FA\square$, $LE\square$			10-m²□	10-m²□			

FORM V-3a – VEGEGETATION TYPES							
Site ID Number: NWCA11 State: State:	Veg Team ID:						
Sampling Date: /	Botanist/Ecologist Botanist Assistant						
 Instructions: Fill out header all information on both sides of Form. Estimate the cover for each Vertical Vegetation Stratum. Estimate cover of Non-Vascular Taxonomic Groups. For macroalgae note whether the algae is predominantly living, wrack, or status is unknown. Cover for each Stratum or each Non-Vascular Group can range from 0 to 100% 	Notes:						
% Cover Vertical Vegetation Strata	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5		
CT - Canopy Tree: Tallest canopy trees, upper tree layer formed by mature tree crowns							
T - Mid-Canopy Tree: Typically > 4m; mid-canopy trees not reaching the upper canopy							
S - Tall Shrub: ~2 to 4m; tall shrubs, tree saplings							
LS - Low Shrub: 0.5-2.0m woody; medium shrubs, tree seedlings							
G - Ground/Herb: All herbaceous species (except aquatic) regardless of height, shrubs and tree seedlings < 0.5m, non-vascular species in the ground layer							
SA - Submerged Aquatic: Submerged aquatic vegetation (rooted in sediment, most plant cover submerged or floating on water)							
FA - Floating Aquatic: Floating aquatic vegetation (not rooted in sediment)							
LE – Lianas and epiphytes: Lianas and epiphytes (including bryophytes and lichens) in any vertical stratum							
%Cover Non-Vascular Taxa	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5		
Bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) Cover							
Fill-in box if Sphagnum or other peat-forming mosses dominate bryophytes							
Lichens growing on ground surfaces, logs, rocks, etc.							
Filamentous or Mat Forming Algae Cover							
Macroalgae Cover (freshwater species/seaweeds):							
When Macroalgae is present, fill in all boxes that apply for each Veg Plot:							
Wrack (detached, debris, stranded)		u			<u> </u>		
Attached/living	U	u					
Unknown status							

FORM V-3b – GROUND SURFACE ATTRIBUTES					
Site ID Number: NWCA11 Veg Team:	Sar	npling Da	te:	/	/2011
Instructions: Estimate the percent of Veg Plot area covered by ground so each range from 0 to 100 %. Measure litter or water depth with marked 1nd			rse and fin	e woody dek	oris may
Water	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5
Percent of Veg Plot area with water and no vegetation					
Percent of Veg Plot area with water and floating, submerged aquatic vegetation					
Percent of Veg Plot area with water and emergent vegetation					
Record water depth in cm from 3 locations representing range of water levels in plot	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5
Shallow (cm)					
Moderate (cm)					
Deepest (cm)					
Cover Bareground	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5
Exposed soil/sediment					
Exposed gravel/cobble (~2mm to 25cm)					
Exposed rock (>25cm)					
Vegetative Litter	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5
Cover Vegetative Litter					
Predominant Litter type(s) (fill-in all that apply): T = thatch (dead graminoid (e.g., grasses, sedges, rushes) leaves, rhizomes, or other material) F = forb C = coniferous tree E = broadleaf evergreen tree D = deciduous tree M = mixed	TO FO CO EO DO MO	TO FO CO DO MO	TO FO CO EO DO MO	TO FO CO EO DO MO	TO FOUND MO
Depth of Litter (cm) in SW most corner of Veg Plot					
Depth of Littler (cm) in NE most corner of Veg Plot					
Woody Debris	Plot 1	Plot 2	Plot 3	Plot 4	Plot 5
Cover coarse woody debris (standing dead trees, shrubs, fallen trees, rotting roots)					
Cover fine wood debris (< 5cm diameter)					

SHRUB HEIGHTS, SNAG AND TREE COUNTS	FOR	M (V-4a)					P	LOT NUM	IBER		Page '	ge 1 of	
						Shrub S	pecies	Name or	Pseud	onym		hrub leight (m)	
Site ID: NWCA11 State: _		_ Review	ed By:									<u> </u>	
Sampling Date://2011 Veg Team ID:													
Botanist/Ecologist Botanist Assistant													
Shrubs, Trees, or Snags Absent (fill-in all that apply	') :												
☐No shrubs ☐No live trees ☐No dead tre	ees/sn	ags											
 Instructions for Recording Data: Species Names or Pseudonyms for Trees and Shrubs: Record the names or pseudonyms of each individual shrub and tree species. If a pseudonym is used be sure to use the same name as used on Form V-2 for this Veg Plot. Mean Shrub Height: For each shrub species in the Veg Plot, measure or estimate the height in meters (e.g., 1.4m) of several representative individuals or patches. Record the mean height by species in the "Shrub Height" column. Standing Dead Trees and Snags: Use the gray workspace columns, if needed, for each diameter class to tally* snags for that class. Record the total number of snags for each diameter class in the white data column. Live Trees: Count trees > 5 cm in the Veg Plot by species in DBH classes. For each species, a running tally* of numbers of trees in each DBH class can be recorded in gray shaded workspace in the DBH class columns. Once all the trees are tallied, record the total number for each species in each DBH class in the white data field for each DBH column. 													
Cooks and Live Trees					Tree Counts by DBH Class								
Snags and Live Trees	5 to	10cm	11 to	25cm	26 t	o 50cm	51 t	o75 cm	76 to 100cm		>100cm		
Dead trees/Snags→													
Trees Species Name or Pseudonym	\times		X	\times	X		X		X		X		
*Tally Format: $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 5	6 1	7	8 3	9	10					I		

SHRUB HEIGHTS, SNAG AND TREE COUNTS FORM (V-4b)							P	PLOT NUMBER Page 2 of _			2 of	
Site ID: NWCA11 V	Veg Team ID						Sampling Date://2011					
		Tree Coun					nts by DBH Class					
Trees Species Name or Pseudonym ↓	5 to 10cm		11 to 25cm		26 to 50cm		51 to75 cm		76 to 100cm		>100cm	

FOR	M V-5 – PLANT SPECIMEN	Page 1 of				
Site I	D: NWCA11	State	:	Veg Team ID		
Samı	oling Date:/ (month) (day)	2011 Review	Botanist/Ecologist 2011 Reviewed by: Botanist Assistant			
1. F 2. F 3. E 4. If 5. C		n the appropriates names recornance species of data packet that	ite square. I'ded match those Iknown identity, fil at goes to the Info	provided on Form V-2.		
QA	Site ID	Plot #	P	Seudonym or Species Name		
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5				

FOR	FORM V-5 – PLANT SPECIMEN TRACKING Pageof									
Site I	Site ID: NWCA11 2011 Veg Team ID (month) (day)									
QA	Site ID	Plot #	Pseudonym or Species Name							
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
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	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								
	NWCA11	1 2 3 4 5								

PLANT SPECIMEN LABEL									
Site ID Number:									
NWCA11	Collection Date:// 2011 (month) (day)								
Specimen Tracking Code:	Collector(s) Name(s):								
GPS coordinates for this site are in the Site Packet and for Veg Plots on Form V-1 . County, State, and associated species will be included in the NWCA database.									
Field Data:									
Pseudonym for unknown specimen:	O - If QA specimen fill in circle QA specimen Scientific Name:								
Habitat Description: Wetland Type for this site is av disturbances.	ailable on Form AA-2. Describe setting, any notable								
Plant Habit:									
Frequency/Cover: Dominant, Dommon, Dsparse, DA few plants									
Herbarium Data:									
Scientific Name:	Identified By/Verified By:								

SHRUB HEIGHTS, SNAG AND TREE COUNT	S FOR	RM (V-4a))		PLOT NUMBER _									
									Shrub Species Name or Pseudonym					
Site ID: NWCA11	AZ	Kal	mia mi	cropt	ry lla		- 10		eight (m) O. S					
Sampling Date: O 7 / O 8 /2011 Veg Te	am ID:	LG-JA	>		Va	cciniux	A 00	rylla scidento	le	5		0.6		
Botanist/Ecologist Lily Glacier Botanist A	ssistant	Jeff -	Park					ellowish t				2.5		
Shrubs, Trees, or Snags Absent (fill-in all that app	ly):						1 3		j					
□No shrubs □No live trees □No dead t		3			*									
1. Species Names or Pseudonyms for Trees and Shrubs: Recindividual shrub and tree species. If a pseudonym is used by Form V-2 for this Veg Plot. 2. Mean Shrub Height: For each shrub species in the Veg Plot meters (e.g., 1.4m) of several representative individuals or psecies in the "Shrub Height" column. 3. Standing Dead Trees and Snags: Use the gray workspace class to tally* snags for that class. Record the total number white data column. 4. Live Trees: Count trees > 5 cm in the Veg Plot by species i running tally* of numbers of trees in each DBH class can be the DBH class columns. Once all the trees are tallied, record each DBH class in the white data field for each DBH columns.														
Snags and Live Trees					Tree Counts by DBH Class							***************************************		
Shags and Live frees	5 t	o 10cm	11 to 25cm		26 to 50cm		51	to75 cm	76 to 100cm		>100cm			
Dead trees/Snags→	9	2	1		1									
Trees Species Name or Pseudonym ↓	\times	\searrow	X	\searrow	X	\times	X		X		X	\searrow		
Picea engelmannii	6	۲.	2				Ť							
Populus tremyloides	7	L.	3	0.0	1									
											Sec. 1112			
*Tally Format:	5 1	- 6 T	7	*	Z°	10.	1			:				

				8		10					
FO	RM V-2	2a – SPECIES PRESEI	NCE AND COVER	PLOT NUME	BER		Pag	e 1 of	4		
Site	e ID: NV	/CA11- <u>/_5_/</u>	_6_ State: <u>O</u> R	Veg Te	eam ID	19-J	P				
Sar	Sampling Date: 0 4 0 8 /2011 Reviewed by: 42 Botanist/Ecologist Lily Glacier Botanist Assistant Jeff Park										
1. H 2. R 3 Sp 4. S 5. P 7. C nece appr 8. C	ows repre- pecies Na tratum: R cies only resence I over Data essary, ma ropriate W ollect Spe	ormation: Fill out all header info sent data for each individual pla me: List binomial names or psei ecord the primary vegetation str that occur in multiple strata, rep Data: For each species in a qua I: Estimate cover for each speci ake preliminary estimates of the orkspace field. Combine prelimits scimens: For each unknown sp	rmation. Be sure to include plot nur nt species occurring in a plot. udonym for each plant species obse atum in which each species occurs eat the species name on the data fodrat nest (SW or NE), fill-in the small es (0 to 100%) observed for the entit cover for each species in each of the nary estimates to obtain total cover ecies or QA specimen to be collected ecimen, fill in the box in the QA column.	nber. rved in the plot (P by filling in the ap rm and estimate i lest quadrat size (re 100-m² plot anc e 100r quarters of for the species in d fill-in top box in-	seudonym r propriate ver ts cover in e 1-m² or 10-r I record this record this the plot, record the plot and the Collect of	ules on Regetation stratum ²) in which value in the creding the record in the column, or	eference C ratum* boo m in which the spec ne Cover d preliminar	ard V-3b) c. For tree it occurs ies occur ata field. y values data field	e s. s. If in the		
QA	Collect	Stratum (fill one)	Species Name or Pse	eudonym	SW Nest	NE Nest	Cover	Works	space		
ū		CT□, T□, S□, LS□, G█, SA□, FA□, LE□	Kalmia microphyllo	\$	1-m² (a) 10-m² □	1-m² 🔲 10-m² 🔲	17	5 5	7		
П	D	CTO, TO, SO, LSO, GO, SAO, FAO, LEO	Careal tussock		1-m² □ 10-m² □	1-m² 🛄 10-m² 🗒	45	15 25	కో		
		CT□, T□, S□, LS□, G■, SA□, FA□, LE□	Carex2-3stigmas). Nacosanjanos sociasam to 10 a verpopetija gas ap	1-m ² 10-m ²	1-m ²	3		3		
		CTO, TO, SO, LSO, GO, SAO, FAO, LEO	Picea engelmann ii		1-m ² 10-m ² 1-m ² 1	1-m² 🔲 10-m² 🗐 1-m² 🔲	18		9		
		CT, T, S, LS, G, SA, FA, LE, CT, T, S, LS,	Picea engelmannii		10-m ²	10-m ²	-20	3	3 17 15		
0		GD, SAD, FAD, LED CTD, TD, SD, LSD,	Vaccinium occident		10-m²■ 1-m² □	10-m²🔲	34	7	ć		
		GD, SAO, FAO, LEO CTO, TO, SO, LSO,	Drosara rotundife		10-m ²	10-m² 🗓	4	3	2		
		G ® , SA□, FA□, LE□ CT□, T□, S□, LS□,	Polygonum bisto Habarnania dilata		10-m² 🗆	10-m ² 1-m ²	13	5	<i>3</i>		
		GD, SAD, FAD, LED	Salix1 - tall, yellowish		10-m ²	10-m² □	29	Ø.1	0.		
		G , SA , FA , LE CT , T , S , LS , LS , LS , LS , LS , LS	Minulus primuloi		10-m ²	10-m ²	6	20	3		
		GM, SAO, FAO, LEO CTO, TO, SO, LSO, GM, SAO, FAO, LEO	Dode catheon jeffe		10-m ²	10-m ² 1-m ² 10-m ²	17	2	<u>1</u> 8		
) 0 0	$CT \square$, $T \square$, $S \square$, $LS \square$, $G \square$, $SA \square$, $FA \square$, $LE \square$	Popalus tremuloides		10-m ² 10-m ²	10-m ²	15	્ર			
0		CT□, T□, S□, LS□, G■. SA□. FA□. LE□	Ledum groenlandicu	.w~	1-m²	1-m ²	11	н	3		

CT - Canopy Tree - Tallest canopy trees, upper tree layer formed by mature tree crowns; T- Mid-Canopy Tree - Typically > 4m; mid-canopy trees not reaching the upper canopy; S - Tall Shrub - ~2 to 4m; tall shrubs, tree saplings; LS - Low Shrub - 0.5-2.0m woody; medium shrubs, tree seedlings; G - Ground - all herbaceous species (except aquatic) regardless of height, shrubs and tree seedlings < 0.5m; SA - Submerged Aquatic - Submerged aquatic vegetation (rooted in the sediment, most of plant cover is submerged or floating on water); FA - Floating Aquatic - Floating aquatic vegetation (not rooted in sediment); LE - Lianas and epiphytes

Figure 5-3. Example of filled-out Form V-2a – Species Presence and Cover.

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapter 6 Training Packet

Soils

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

PROTOCOL CHECKLISTS AND SUMMARIES

Checklist of steps for soil sampling from arrival on site to departure

1) Locate four distinct soil-sampling locations within the AA using decision criteria presented
in section 6.1.1
2) Collect GPS positions for four pit locations (when working on individual pits).
3) Excavate four 60-cm pits and describe the profile, Hydric Soil Indicators, and stressors.
4) Select one of the four pits (randomly) and extend depth (by auger) to as close to 1.25 m
as possible; describe profile and collect both bulk density (core) and nutrient/chemical
samples (~ one quart of soil) for all horizons ≥ 8 cm thick.
5) Complete all forms in section 6.5.
6) Label soil specimen bags inside and out before leaving the site.
7) Measure pit for free water level and partial saturation level (before back-filling pit)
8) Refill excavations and replace vegetation cap
9) Inventory and clean tools before leaving AA
6.4 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES
Reference Card S-1
Site packet documentation including a copy of the site soils map and NRCS soil survey
information for the county where the site is located
Four, 6 mil thick, black plastic sheets approx. 1.5m ² each for laying out slabs
Small scoop
Plastic sample bags and waterproof labels (provided by NRCS)
Soil bulk density core extractor with handle extensions
Plastic or wood strips for marking soil horizons
Pin flags or tall stakes (4) for marking soil pits
Tote or pack to carry tools and small equipment
Data forms (printed on waterproof paper)
Pencils and permanent markers
Sharp-shooter shovel
Bucket auger
Bucket augerPlane auger
Peat sampler
Cup cutter
Coffer dam plastic sheet
Hand bilge pump
——Pulaski or root-pruners (cutting tools for roots)
Munsell color book
30 cm ruler
Water spray bottle for moistening soil as needed
Hand lens
Metric tape measure
Field book, Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States (USDA, NRCS 2006)
Knife or tool for shaving soil slices to expose fresh surface
Paper towels

Soil Pit Placement

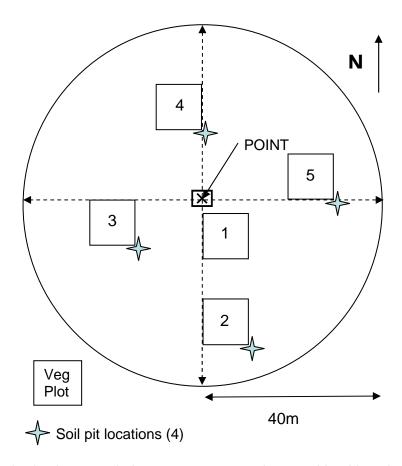


Figure 6-2. Standard ½ hectare circle assessment area layout with 5 Veg plots and 4 soil pits.

Re	viewe	ed by (in	itials):																			
NWCA SOIL PROFILE DATA FORM																						
	e Nar																		Date	e: /	/:	2011
Sit	e ID#	‡ :											Crew c	r Tea	m (ini	tials):						
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Soil Structure does not appear o	n this dataform but is being conside	ered for inclusion							
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Reviewed by (initials):	_								
		RIC SOIL INDICATORS AND	WATER STATUS FORM	Λ					
Site Name:						Date:	1	/201	11
Oite Name.			O			Date	/	/201	. 1
Site ID #:			Crew or Team (initials):						
Soil Pit # 1									
Hydric Soil Indicators						evel (cm)			
— Histosol (A1)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Delta Ochric (F17)		Not pres	ent (chec	;k)		
Histic Epipedon (A2) Black Histic (A3)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) 2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2)	Depleted Matrix (F3) Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Reduced Vertic (F18) Piedmount Flood Plain Soils	/E40\	Saturation	on Level (cm)		
Black Histic (A3) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	5 cm Mucky Peat of Peat (S2)	Redox Dark Surface (F6) Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	Anomalus Bright Loamy Soils			,	,		
Stratified Layers (A5)	Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for problematic	0 (1 20)	Not pres	ent (chec	K)		
Organic Bodies (A6)	Sandy Redox (S5)	Vernal Pools (F9)	Hydric Soils	ŀ	Notes				
5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)	Stripped Matrix (S6)	Marl (F10)	2 cm Muck (A10)		140162				
Muck presence (A8)	Dark Surface (S7)	Depleted Ochric (F11)	Red Parent Material (TF2)						
1 cm Muck (A9)	Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)	Iron-Manganese Mass (F12)	Other (explain in notes)						
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Thin Dark Surface (S9) Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) *	Umbric Surface (F13) High Plains Depressions (F16)							
THICK DAIK Surface (A12)	Loanly Mucky Milleral (1-1)	Tilgitt lains Depressions (LTO)							
Soil Pit # 2									
Hydric Soil Indicators					Water L	evel (cm)			-
Histosol (A1)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Delta Ochric (F17)			ent (chec	·k)		
Histic Epipedon (A2)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Depleted Matrix (F3)	Reduced Vertic (F18)		·	•	,		
Black Histic (A3)	2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Piedmount Flood Plain Soils	(F19)	Saturation	on Level (cm)		
Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	Anomalus Bright Loamy Soil	s (F20)	Not pres	ent (chec	:k)		
Stratified Layers (A5)	Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	Redox Depressions (F8)	Indicators for problematic		1101 proc	70111 (01100	.,		
Organic Bodies (A6) 5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)	Sandy Redox (S5) Stripped Matrix (S6)	Vernal Pools (F9) Marl (F10)	Hydric Soils 2 cm Muck (A10)		Notes				
S cm wideky willerar (A7) Muck presence (A8)	Dark Surface (S7)	Depleted Ochric (F11)	Red Parent Material (TF2)						
1 cm Muck (A9)	Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)	Iron-Manganese Mass (F12)	Other (explain in notes)						
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	Thin Dark Surface (S9)	Umbric Surface (F13)							
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) *	High Plains Depressions (F16)							
Cail Dit # 2	·		·	·					
Soil Pit # 3									
Hydric Soil Indicators						evel (cm)			
— Histosol (A1)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Delta Ochric (F17)		Not pres	ent (chec	:k)		
Histic Epipedon (A2) Black Histic (A3)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) 2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2)	Depleted Matrix (F3) Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Reduced Vertic (F18) Piedmount Flood Plain Soils	(E40)	Saturation	on Level (cm)		
Black Histic (A3) Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)		Redox Dark Surface (F6) Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				,	,		
Stratified Layers (A5)						ent (chec	k)		
Organic Bodies (A6)	Sandy Redox (S5)	Vernal Pools (F9)	Hydric Soils		Notos				
5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7)	Stripped Matrix (S6)	Marl (F10)	2 cm Muck (A10)		Notes				
Muck presence (A8)	Dark Surface (S7)	Depleted Ochric (F11)	Red Parent Material (TF2)						
1 cm Muck (A9)	Polyvalue Below Surface (S8)	Iron-Manganese Mass (F12)	Other (explain in notes)						
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	Thin Dark Surface (S9)	Umbric Surface (F13) High Plains Depressions (F16)							
Thick Dark Surface (A12)	Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) *	nigh Plains Depressions (F16)							
Soil Pit # 4									
Hydric Soil Indicators					Water L	evel (cm)			
Histosol (A1)	Coast Prairie Redox (A16)	Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	Delta Ochric (F17)			ent (chec	·k)		
Histic Epipedon (A2)	Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	Depleted Matrix (F3)	Reduced Vertic (F18)	ļ					
Black Histic (A3)	2.5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S2)	Redox Dark Surface (F6)	Piedmount Flood Plain Soils	(F19)	Saturation	on Level (cm)		

Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) 5 cm Mucky Pe	eat or Peat (S3)	Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	Anomalus Bright Loamy Soils (F20)	Not present (check)
Stratified Layers (A5) Sandy Gleyed Srandy Redox (A6) Sandy Redox (A6)		Redox Depressions (F8) Vernal Pools (F9)	Indicators for problematic Hydric Soils	Notes
5 cm Mucky Mineral (A7) Stripped Matrix		Marl (F10)	2 cm Muck (A10)	Notes
Muck presence (A8) Dark Surface ((S7)	Depleted Ochric (F11)	Red Parent Material (TF2)	
	ow Surface (S8)	Iron-Manganese Mass (F12)	Other (explain in notes)	
Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) Thin Dark Surf Thick Dark Surface (A12) Loamy Mucky		Umbric Surface (F13) High Plains Depressions (F16)		
* Except MLRA 1	Willieral (1-1)	Trigit Flams Depressions (FTo)		
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	IN	WCA SUIL STRESSUI	KS FURIVI	
Site Name:				
Site ID#:				
Soil Pit # 1				
Sedimentation	Notes			
Erosion				
Plowing				
Ditching				
Subterranean drainage modifications				
Substrate removal (excavation)				
Deposition (fill)				
Traffic compaction				
Grazing compaction				
No Stressors present				
Soil Pit # 2				
Sedimentation	Notes			
Erosion	110103			
Plowing				
Ditching				
Subterranean drainage modifications				
Substrate removal (excavation)				
Deposition (fill)				
Traffic compaction				
Grazing compaction				
No Stressors present				
Soil Pit # 3				
Sedimentation	Notes			
Erosion	Notes			
Plowing				
Ditching				
Subterranean drainage modifications				
Substrate removal (excavation) Deposition (fill)				
Traffic compaction				
Grazing compaction				
No Stressors present				
Soil Pit # 4	Lat.			
Sedimentation	Notes			

Erosion
Plowing
Ditching
Subterranean drainage modifications
Substrate removal (excavation)
Deposition (fill)
Traffic compaction
Grazing compaction
No Stressors present

Reviev	ved by (init	ials):								
	,						NWCA S	OIL SAMPLE F	FORM	
Site Na	ame:							Date:	/ / 2011	
Soil Pi	t #									
								nple status for		
			/er ≥ cm		emical and Nutrient	Bulk De	ensity Sample Collected from each layer)	Sample Collection	Notes	
Layer	Horizon	th	nick	,	Sample collected	Core	Volume (cm ²)	Number(s)		
1		Υ	N	Υ	N	1				
						2				
						3				
2		Υ	Ν	Υ	N	1				
						2				
						3				
3		Υ	Ν	Υ	N	1				
						2				
						3				
4		Υ	Ν	Υ	N	1				
						2				
						3				
5		Υ	Ν	Υ	N	1				
						2				
						3				
6		Υ	Ν	Υ	N	1		1		
						2		1		
						3				

Reference Card S-1

Equipment and documentation necessary to collect soil data:
Site packet documentation including a copy of the site soils map and NRCS
soil survey information for the county where the site is located
Four, 1 m ² 6 mil thick, black plastic sheets approx. 1.5 m square
Four pin flags with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in marker
Plastic sample bags and labels
Data forms
30 cm ruler
Pencil and indelible marker
Sharp-shooter shovel
1 Bucket auger
1 Planer auger
1 Peat sampler head
1 Cup Cutter
1 PK tube soil extractor
3 PVC Isotope collection tubes and caps1 Hammered core sampler
1 Hammered core sampler
4 Extension handles for augers and corer
1 Hand water pump
1 Child's snow sled
1 Coffer dam flashing (plastic or 7 inch aluminum flashing or ?)
Sharp-shooter shovel
Pulaski (cutting tool for roots)
Munsell color book
Water bottle for moistening soil as needed
Hand lens
Tape measure

Locating the pits: At or as close as possible to the SE-most corner of 4 Veg plots farthest from the AA CENTER. Place a numbered pin flag at each pit.

Field book, Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States (USDA and

Soil Horizons:

Paper towels

NRCS 2006)

O – topmost horizon consisting of accumulations of organic inputs

25cm knife for shaving soil slabs to expose fresh surface

- A the first mineral horizon and generally has significant organic matter
- E a horizon that exhibits significant loss of organic matter, Fe, Al, and/or clays
- B mainly mineral and may have additional accumulations of Fe, Al, Si, and/or humus
- C mineral soil, soft bedrock, a layer little affected by pedogenesis and lack properties of O, A, E, or B horizons
- L limnic materials (organic and inorganic materials deposited via water by precipitation or derived from underwater and floating aquatic plants and aquatic animals

R - rock horizon

W - a layer of water found under floating but fixed vegetation

Page 1 of 2

Horizons(lavers) are marked at the top:

Number 1= O horizon

Number 2 = A horizon

Number 3 = E horizon

Number 4 = B horizon

Number 5 = C horizon

Number 6 = unknown

Soil profile data form:

Identify horizon; record dept; texture; % rock fragments > 2 mm; % roots, boundary abruptness; % pores; matrix color; and redoximorphic features.

Hydric Soil Indicators and water status form:

Check applicable Hydric Soil Indicators (generally related to the entire profile but note when they are applied to specific horizon(s)).

Water infiltration after digging the soil pits:

Measure from the surface down and record the value as a negative number. Check all pits before back-filling pits to measure any water that has accumulated. Check if no standing water is present. If there is obvious water exudate on the pit walls or wetted versus dry zones, measure the depth that it begins and record it as the saturation level.

Soil Stressors form:

Check applicable soil stressors within a 5 m radius of the soil pit or check 'no stressors present'.

Soil sample form:

Record site ID, soil horizon, layer attributes, sample status, and collection date on the plastic sample bag with an indelible felt-tipped pen and add a waterproof paper or plastic label with the same information inside the bag. For bulk density samples additional labeling includes 'BD' and the volume in cm².

For chemical and nutrient analysis – Collect ~ quart of soil from each distinct horizon.

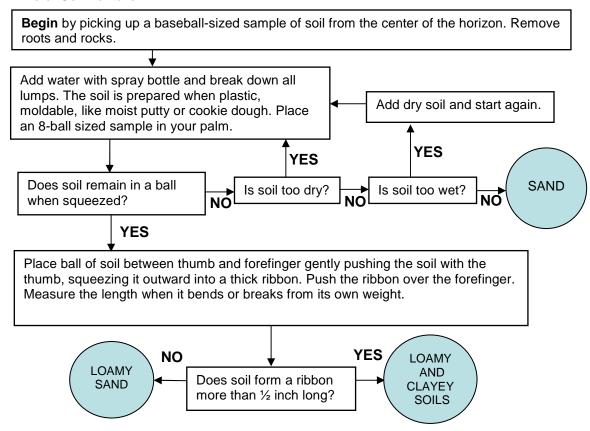
For bulk density collect 3 hammered cores or peat cores of soil from each horizon, measured for volume and composited in one bag.

For isotope analysis collect 3 pvc tubes from the top 10cm after removing loose litter. Place all 3 in single plastic bag and label the bag with site, date, and "Isotopes"

Reference Card S-1

Page 2 of 2

Mineral Soil Texture



Organic Soil Texture	Percent (%) of visible fibers

	1 0100111 (70) 01 11011110 11110110
Peat	> 40%
Mucky peat	20 - 40
Muck	< 20

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapter 7 Training Packet

Hydrology

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

7.3 PROTOCOL CHECKLISTS AND SUMMARIES

- 1. Arrive on site, Veg team finds the POINT, determine the AA and Vegetation Plots.
- 2. AB team walks the perimeter of the AA to identify water sources for the AA (while beginning to collect buffer information).
- 3. Use the hydrology data form to identify and record any hydrology stressors found present in the AA.
- 4. Search for drift lines and record findings.
- 5. Determine the percent surface water inundation across the AA.
- 6. At the end of the day just prior to filling in the 4 soil pits, measure the distance from the soil surface down to the surface of the groundwater in each pit and record on data form.

7.4 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Pencils	
Data Form	
1 Telescoping surveyors rod (for surface water depth, ditc	h depth)
1 ski pole marked in 1cm and 10cm gradations	
50 m measuring tape	

7.5 HYDROLOGY DATA FORM

Reviewed by (initials): Page 1 of 2					
NV	VCA Hy	drology As	ssessment Area Form		
Site Name					//
Site ID #			Crew or Tea	m (initials):	<u> </u>
Identify and Enumerate (Rank (1 =strongest) to	p 3 sources_b	y perceived			
influence) for water sources and hydrologic alter		<u> </u>	Drift Lines		Fill if Present
Water Sources/Flux	<u>QTY</u>	<u>Top 3</u>	Leaf packs (caught in vegetation)		0
Inputs Inlet streams			Plant Detritus/Tidal Wrack		0
Tidal channel			Anthropogenic Trash (part of wrack	or detritus)	0
Springs					
Ocean					
Ditches			 		
Culverts			-		
Pipes					
Outflow Outlets					
ID outflow type: O -Stream	O -Ditch C	Culvert			
	O -Pipe (O -Other			
AA Ukubatawa Otsaa	OT) (T 0			
AA Hydrology Stressors	QTY	<u>Top 3</u>	1		T
Damming Features (dikes/ berms,					None present
dams, roads, RR bed, fill)			AA Surface Water (areal extent)		
Ditches			Percent AA with Surface water		0
			 		<u> </u>
Deepest Ditch Depth (m) Depth 1			1	- 	
Depth 2			1		
Depth 3	0		1		
Field Tiling (mark if present)	_				
Excavation/Dredging	0				
Fresh Sediment Influx (% of AA recently cover	ed bv sedimer	nt)			
	Fill in		1		
<u>Percent</u>	bubble				
			Soil Pit Water Depth (surface to top of groundwater)		
None 0	0		Depth	Not enough	No water
	0		(cm.)	time to fill O	present O
Very Low 0 ≤ x ≤5	0		Pit 1	0	0
Low 6 ≤ x ≤10	0		Pit 2	0	0
Medium 10 < x ≤ 30			Pit 3		-
High 30< x ≤ 50	0		Pit 4	0	0
Very High x > 50	0				Т
Other (eg. impervious surface – roads)	0				

Reviewed by (initials):N	WCA Hy	/drology A	SS	essment Are	Page 20 ea Form)F 2
Site Name Site ID #					Date Crew or Team (initials):	//
Comments:						
Weather description on day of sampling:						

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapter 8 Training Packet

Water Quality

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

8.4 PROTOCOL CHECKLIST AND SUMMARIES

- 1. If surface water is available and meets the criteria for sampling, determine a location for collecting the surface water sample from within the AA, but outside of the Vegetation Plots after the AA and vegetation plots are delineated. Clearly mark these with flagging to keep foot traffic away to avoid water quality being impaired by the crew moving around the AA until the samples are collected.
- 2. The surface water sampling should occur prior to 11:00am in all locations except tidal areas. In tidal influenced locations, take the sample as soon after entering the site based upon tidal stage. Take the sample as soon as possible after the AA and Vegetation Plot are established,
- 3. Take water quality measurements with the multi probe field meter.

8.5 WATER QUALITY EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES (checklist)

- o thermometer
- o squeeze bottle
- o Appropriate size leak-proof, screw-cap containers (e.g. nalgene) for additional calibration solutions
- o Basic tools (assorted screwdrivers, allen wrenches)

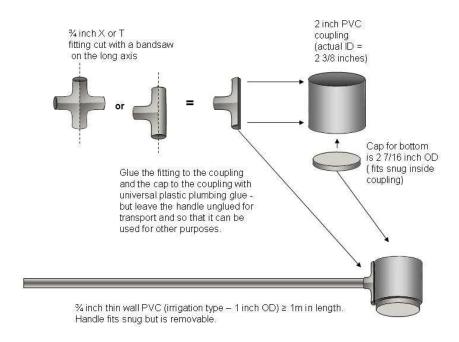


Figure 8.3 Exploded schematic for Water Scoop

8.6 DATA FORMS

				Page	Page 1 of 1	
NWCA Water Quality Field Form						
				Date	/	
			Crew or	Team (initials):		
	Flag		Field Calibration			
O Yes O No				ed	O Yes O No	
			Isotope Sample Co	llected (50ml)	O Yes O No	
<u>General Description</u> (color, flow, odor, and evidence of disturbance) Additional Comments:						
	O Yes O No	Flag O Yes O No	Flag O Yes O No	Flag Field Calibration Calibration perform Isotope Sample Co	NWCA Water Quality Field Form Crew or Team (initials): Field Calibration O Yes O No Calibration performed	

SECTION BREAK

NWCA Field Operations Manual Chapter 9 Training Packet

Algae

National Water Quality Monitoring Conference April 25th, 2010

9.4 PROTOCOL CHECKLIST AND SUMMARY FOR ALGAE

- 1. Identify habitats to be sampled.
- 2. Collect taxonomic sample using core for benthic samples (either wet or dry surface. brushings/scrapings either from subsurface wetted/inundated sediments and vegetation stems/leaves, or from now dry locations where standing water was present earlier in the season in the AA.
- 3. Record on the Algae Data form the habitats sampled and whether the sample was collected from subsurface substrate or from a dry exposed soil surface.
- 4. Mix benthic/sediment composite subsamples in a 1 liter bottle filled to approximately 450ml full with waterby shaking to homogenize the composite sample.
- 5. Take a 50ml algae toxin sediment subsample.
- 6. Repeat 5 subsamples for epiphyte subsample and fill bottle to 350ml.
- 7. Take a 50ml algae toxin epiphyte subsample.
- 8. Combine epiphyte composite sample in sediment composite sample.
- 5. Fill a 125-ml bottle to the shoulder with a combined composite subsample for taxonomic analysis and preserve with 2 ml. 10% buffered Formalin solution or Lugol's solution. Seal caps with tape. Place sample bottle in labeled box in vehicle.
- 6. Filter algae for the Chlorophyll a subsample onto glass fiber filter; put the filter in a small vial with label affixed, and wrap in foil. Place sample in labeled ziplock bag
- 7. Place chlorophyll a sample on ice immediately.
- 8. Record site and sample information for each sample collected on a Algae field data form.
- 9. Prepare sample log sheet and samples for shipping to the laboratory.

9.5 ALGAE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

10% buffered formalin solution with aliquot disburser
Lugol's solution with aliquot disburser for state crews not using formalin.
Long Handled Dipper
Magnesium Carbonate (MgCO3) solution in dropper bottle
Funnel
One 125ml bottles with screw lid
3 60 ml screwcap bottles (two for algae toxin samples and one for
chlorophyll a)
2, 1 Liter bottles (for composite sample and for phytoplankton algae
sample
500ml bottle (epiphyte algae sample)
Aluminum foil (to wrap Chlorophyll a sample vial).
0.45 µm Glass filters (47mm diam. Filters to fit filter flask)
Portable vacuum filter flask)
Hand-operated PVC vacuum pump (e.g. Nalgene)
Tygon tubing
Flat forceps
Tissue paper
Plastic or stainless steel spatula like scraper
Scissors (for cutting vegetation stems for easier epiphytic algae collection)
Cut and sharpened plastic pipe cross section (1"length of 1.0 in. diam. `
clear Acrylic pipe)
Small flat plastic card (credit card sized) for containing pipe core sample.
Soft bristled toothbrush

_ Whirl-Pak or Ziploc bag to put Chlorophyll a in vial in prior to shipping
Foil squares for covering Chlorophyll a bottle.
_ Squirt bottle (for site water)
De-ionized (DI) water carbouy filled with DI water
_ DI squirt bottle
_ Labels for sample identifications
 No. 2 pencil & permanent marker
 _lce chest with ice or dry ice
Forms & Labels



Figure 9. X. Lugols concentrations (left to right). too little solution, correct concentration looking like weak tea, right bottle with too much Lugol's added.

Reviewed by (initials): Page 1 of 1							
Site Name NWCA Algae Form Date//							
Site ID #	Site ID #: Crew or Team (initials):						
-	Taxonomic ID Sample			Biomass: Chlorophyll a Sample			
Fill in if present	Habitat Type	# Subsamples		Milliliters filtered	Fill in Bubble		
	Surface water present in AA						
0	Subsurface sample			500 ml.	0		
0	Epiphytic			Less than 500ml Record filtered volume below	0		
0	Benthic			Amount filtered (ml)			
0	No Surface Water in AA:	Do not take if surface water					
	Exposed soil samples	present		Algae Toxin Samples	Collected Yes O		
0	Vegetation Epiphytes			Sediment sample	No O		
0	Soil			Sediment Composite Volume (ml)			
TOTAL#	Subsamples ∑ =			Epiphyte sample	Yes O No O		
				Epiphyte Composite Volume (ml)			
	Volume of composite sample with water in 1 liter bottle (ml)						
Commen	, ,						